The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 769. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 34.

By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

Letter from H. H. Snyder.

BIVOUAC ON THE BATTLE-FIELD, near Hanover C. H., May 28.

My Dear Parents: Before this hastily written letter shall have reached you, you will no doubt have read in our dailies, (which are ahead always,) of the glorious victory our division won over the enemy near Hanover C. H. It was a complete rout of the rebels. We lost a great many men; but the rebel loss, I know, was double that of ours; besides, we took three of their field-pieces and 500 prisoners. We left our camp at Gains' mill about eight miles from Richmond, and marched towards Hanover, to take possession of the Gordonsville and Fredericksburg Railroad.—The rebels got wind of our purpose, and a brigade commanded by Gen. Branch, advanced to drive us off, with the expectation of being reinforced by 8000 more. We came a day earlier than they expected. When we started, at daybreak, it was raining, and had been all the night previous, the rain continued until about 10 o'clock. Near noon, we heard heavy firing in our front, when the order was given to push on rapidly. When we arrived on the battle ground, we had marched 15 miles, but the firing had ceased, and the enemy apparently left, and we pushed on. Suddenly the firing recommenced, and this time it was to our rear. Gen. F. J. Porter, the gallant of the gallant, rode along our lines, and ordered "about face, push on this brigade, double-quick!" The firing became general—musketry and artillery—and all were eager for the fray. We came into a large open field, when we saw the smoke and smelled the powder. The command was given, "form line of battle." The 14th New York was on the right, the 62d on the left, and the 9th Massachusetts and 4th Michigan in the center. The 62d was ordered by Col. McQuade, who commands our brigade, to charge through the woods. The woods were right ahead of us, in which the rebels had sheltered themselves.

Just as we were about to obey the order, Gen. Porter rode up and said, "Soldiers, you have the foe within your reach; if you wish to be known at home, and do honor to your country, *now* is the time to strike!" One yell rent the heavens, and resounded in the woods before us, almost drowning the roar of the battle which was now raging, and with one bold, forward push, our regiment struck the woods, and went through it double-quick. The bullets whistled around us, and when we had advanced about 1000 yards, Col. Black ordered, "62d Penna. *fire!*" And what a volley, and with what effect! The rebels were advancing on us, trying to outflank us, (just what we wanted to do with them,) but our yelling checked them, they halted on the railroad, which was below us. The ground here began to descend, not more than fifty yards distant, but the woods were so thick that the most of us could not see them at all. We fired low, and the result was we killed and wounded 70. It was at this juncture that a ball struck my bayonet an inch and a half below the point, and knocked it rather escew. We charged down the hill and on to the railroad, but the rebels had retreated into a large wheat field (the wheat is up to my arm-pits) and they were going it on a run. We followed them some distance, but they had made the woods and were making their escape. Our men were two much fatigued to pursue.

It was a good afternoon's work, and the sun was down before all was over. We had but six men wounded in our regiment. No one was killed or wounded in our company. It was a horrible sight to see the killed and wounded strewn over the field. This day was spent in gathering up and burying the dead. I have not said what other regiments did. For the particulars, you will see official reports.

This letter is written on Secesh paper, and enclosed in a Secesh envelope. Our boys got a great many of the spoils. Our company took 17 prisoners—six good sound men, ten wounded men, and the surgeon who was attending the latter. Prisoners have been brought in by droves all day. I don't know the number, but I think 500 is far short. A company has been brought in since I began to write.

I have got a good pair of fine calfskin walking shoes, a [illegible]nteen, and some other little [illegible] captured, or which were thrown away by the flying rebels. I send you a "Confederate" postage stamp as a trophy. I could get innumerable trophies, but I can't send them home from here, and it is too much to carry any along now. We are here without knapsacks or shelter tents. But fortune favors the brave. Our boys have gathered enough blankets of the best quality to make themselves comfortable.

O. P. Finney was not in the fight. He was unwell, and could not stand the march. He is in camp.

I will put this stamp on a small "Secesh" envelope, and enclose it.

You can send or lend this letter to my friends and neighbors.

I am told that Gen. Branch is taken prisoner. My love to all.

Your affectionate son,
H. H. SNYDER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

That our readers may see how parties in Congress stand on the war, we publish the following debate on both sides:

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Confiscation Bill.

The House resumed the considertion of the Confiscation bill.

Speech of Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. Voorhees, (Dem.) of Ind., reviewed the financial policy which had governed the Administration since it came into power, characterizing it as unsound, unwise, and ruinous. The criminals who have been plundering the Treasury have not been brought to justice, nor has honesty pervaded the departments. History will, on this subject, cause every lover of his country to bow his head, while his cheek burns with shame because of the extravagance and shamelessness of expenditures at a time when the nation was struggling for life. By means of mismanagement and fraud, the public debt a year hence will be one-sixth of the entire wealth of the country. Now, the proportion to every voter is two hundred dollars. Twelve months from this time it will he four hundred dollars. Where was the evidence that any other people had been so burdenwithin so short a time? He might be met with the familiar cry that these vast expenditures were necessary to carry on the war. To this he interposed an explicit denial, come from whatsoever quarter the plea might come. The Mexican war, tho' carried on in a distant country, cost for every man less than one-fourth of what was now expended. But fraud and crime had now swollen enormous burdens on a patriotic and honest people. This he stood ready to prove. He alluded to the results of the investigation committees in support of his argument. In conclusion, he expressed the hope, and predicted that the people would rise in their might, and send hither representatives who will be governed by the teachings of the Bible and the Constitution, and that the Union will be re-established on the principles of justice and Christianity.

Speech of Mr. Morrill.

Mr. Morrill, (Rep.) of Vermont, expressed his surprise at the gentleman's extraordinary speech. The gentleman had said that at the end of another year the national debt will be twelve hundred millions of dollars, and the interest over a hundred millions, and attacked the Administration, which was doing all it could to put down a rebellion which had been inaugurated by the gentleman's own party. He would remind the gentleman that our armies are in part commanded by Democratic generals, and if there is any extravagance or responsibility they must take their due share. The office of the Secretary of War, too, is filled by a Democrat. These charges come with an ill grace from the gentleman.—When the facts shall be investigated, he, (Mr. Morrill) would be as willing as the gentleman to visit the delinquents with just punishment, and hang them on gibbets for public execration in all time to come. He thought there would be found as many of them in the Democratic as in any other party. In relation to the expenditures of the Government, he would merely say that the entire amount of the appropriation for the year ending 1862 amounted to $586,000.000; and for the year ending 1863, $544,000,000; so that if the war continue even till the end of another year, the expenditures will not exceed eleven hundred and thirty millions. The present debt, including the old, is a little over six hundred millions. The interest, even over six per centum, would not be more than forty millions. Admitting that the war shall continue another year, the interest will not be over $75,000,000 per annum. There was cause for hope, however, that the war will be closed long before 1863. If so, of course our expenditures will be largely diminished. With regard to the ability of our people to support this enormous load of taxation, he stated that those of England are taxed to the amount of one-fourth of their annual income. We could support four thousand millions of debt and not be more heavily taxed than they are. To show the real value of our securities, we have only to go into the money market of the world, into Wall, State, or Chestnut streets. These securities at this moment there bear a premium.

Remarks Of Mr. Kelley.

Mr. Kelley, (Rep.) of Pa., said if the speech of Mr. Voorhees had been made in the halls of the rebel Congress, its well rounded points would have drawn down a tumult of applause. Was John B. Floyd a member of Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet? Who was he but the man who stole the arms from the well-stocked arsenals, and gave them to the rebels to create this war? Was Howell Cobb a member of Lincoln's Cabinet? It was he who put the credit of our country so low that we could not borrow money at twelve per cent. It caused every foreign nation to turn up its nose, so to speak, at American security. Was Jacob Thompson a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, the man who stole the Indian bonds? Was Toucey a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, he that distributed the few ships remaining in our waters, and sent them to distant seas? These were the veriest scoundrels, whose overthrow the gentleman from Indiana mourned.

Mr. Voorhees rose to reply, but Mr. Kelley declined yielding. The former was called to order, but amid the noise and excitement he exclaimed that it was false and calumnious, saying he would allow no man to impeach his honesty.

Mr. Kelley, resuming, remarked that he believed in honesty. The present condition of the country was the natural result of the treatment the people received at the hands of the Democratic party. It made our country the plunderer of nations, provided they were feeble; filibustering became identified with Democracy during the last two administrations. Considering all their corruptions, it did not lie in the mouth of those seeking to resuscitate the Democratic party to reproach the present Administration with dishonesty and fraud. In further reply, Mr. Kelley said the labor of the country will pay the taxes. Stephen A. Douglas truly said, "there could be only two parties in the war, loyal men and traitors. A man must be for or against the Government."

Remarks of Mr. Lansing.

Mr. Lansing, (Rep.) of New York, advocated the passage of the Confiscation bill. He held that the slaves of the rebels should be emancipated as a means of prosecuting the war. They should be stripped of their property and the leaders hanged. Every portion of the insurrectionary States should be held in subjugation to the dominion of the United States authority. Not only should the career of the vandals, robbers and criminals be stopped, but measures taken against a recurrence of the insurrection.

Remarks of Mr. Mallory.

Mr. Mallory, (U.) of Ky., believed that at the present juncture of public affairs it would be inexpedient to adopt any act of confiscation or forfeiture of the estates of the rebels engaged in this wicked and unprovoked rebellion, with which, it was known, he had no sympathy. In the course of his remarks he said that the scoundrels and traitors, both in the North and South, had discovered that the agitation of the slavery question was one of the most efficient weapons for the destruction of this Government, and accordingly availed themselves of it. He declared the condition of slavery is the very best in which the African race can be placed, and he had no respect for that species of conduct which would turn the negroes free, but yet exclude them from the free States. The Lord deliver him from such benevolence!—whose only object was to make slaves outcasts.

The Battle of the Seven Pines or Fair Oaks.

Bloody Check Sustained by the Union Advance.

McCLELLAN ON THE GROUND.

The Causes of Our Defeat.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

SAVAGE'S STATION, York River, May 31, 1862.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon a musketry fire in front of the left wing and upon Casey's Division, told us that the enemy had commenced the fight, which policy and necessity had suspended on our part. The storm of last night was the most furious fall of rain and explosion of lightning I ever saw. Not a regiment, not a company, scarcely an officer was exempt from its chilling effects. The rebels seized upon it as an element of military advantage, and, having fully prepared themselves, fell suddenly on our pickets, scattered them inwards, and held Casey's regiments in actual battle while their pots and kettles were yet on the fires, and many of the men were drying their wet clothes. I cannot tell in the confusion, which now reigns supreme, how the small earthwork and the rifle pit at the front were so quickly taken out of our possession. The number and the quality of the guns in the fort I am ignorant of. But pits, fort, and guns, whether siege or field, changed owners suddenly.

Now I face the first truth in the history of the Union Disgrace at the Seven Pines; and I shall not dodge it. The important place of danger, the front, was committed to a General whose division, composed of raw troops marched down Fourteenth street, in Washington, in the last week of February, 13,-009 strong—and has been so neglected and so allowed to go undisciplined, that 7,000 of them could not by any possibility have been gathered together this morning—a division so left to itself to luck, and the devil, that it has lost, literally lost, 700 men and upward since it left Williamsburg—a division whose commander has long been conspicuous as searching, miles ahead of his marching columns, for comfortable quarters. Upon this division, out of place in the front, the shock of battle fell—and knocked it into disorder and ruin faster than I conceived it possible for Anglo-Saxon troops to be moved by any power less than God's thunderbolts. Oh! how much I have learned to day, and how much I have unlearned!

Gen. Peck's military family were at their rice and coffee in the open air at a quarter before 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The unmistakable rattle of musketry fired by companies and by column in front brought the graduate of every battle field in Mexican right to his feet. He mounted instantly and ordered his brigade under arms. In the short space of time consumed by me in rolling up my blankets and overcoat, and saddling a restless horse, and riding twenty rods toward the front—not twenty minutes—the current of straggling and skulking had fully set in, and was sweeping in a great shameful flow down the Williamsburg road. It was the most astonishing of spectacles. Great, healthy, vigorous men, who had volunteered to fight the battles of freedom, walking rapidly back from the first touch of the foe, with boxes full of cartridges and muskets in their hands; sound in wind and limb, but, thank God! looking mean as sheep thieves when they encountered the stare of brave men, and simulating lameness and every form of sickness when cavaliers, not combatants by profession, damned them in their fury for cowards, and endeavored to breast them backward with their horses into the fight—great hulking poltroons, falling into every possible variety of limp out of rapid, strong walking; depressing at pleasure either shoulder with terrible wounds; quickly gathering into their bosoms mutilated arms wholly untouched with bullets; going through the whole disgusted pantomine of sickness of the stomach in reply to fierce questions as to where they were going and why the devil they were not fighting; with false speech and false looks asserting every conceivable acute attack of disabling disease as a justification for going to the rear, and letting the cause they had sworn to defend go to the devil. It was amazing. It was a new revelation? But a moment's reflection, and a sharp observation of the numbers on the caps of the streaming cowards, explained the phenomenon, as it appeared to a civilian. The brass figures 100, 101, 103, 104, told of enlistments as late as January and February, and conclusively proved the greenness and inexperience of troops who had been taught nothing save how to march and camp, and who deteriorated daily under the command of a General who had neither youth, enthusiasm, pride, or combativeness. To these, the sight of falling comrades, and the shrieking of the wounded, and the groaning of the dying, instead of being the food of a fierce fury, served only to open the veins of manhood, and let all courage out. Down the road they came—over the fields on either side of the road they straggled fast—through the safer woods they skulked away, and sought the rear. Most were muddy, showing that they had lain down to avoid the shell and shot—very many were without arms and accoutrements. The crowd grew thicker. The Provost Guard formed across the road to stem its dastardly flow. Before 3 o'clock Gen. Keyes found that Casey's entire division was gone! He sent to Heintzleman for instant help. The brave Pennsylvanian was already on his way to the place where he was wanted. He came on the ground about a quarter past 3, and gathering as rapidly as he could all the elements of the situation in the strange woods and unknown swamps, took command, and infused his indomitable spirit into the failing fight. He sent back for Kearney, and Jameson, and Birney, and Berry—he who so timely brought salvation upon his bayonet points to us at Williamsburg. While they were coming up, I went ahead once more to see the 55th go into fire. Their movement in response to the order "Forward!" was not impulsive from front to rear. It hitched, in sections, like the drawing out of the joints of a field glass. Omen of evil! In thirty minutes red capped and red trousered men, mostly without their muskets, were under the fire of the scorn and the jeering of the New York 62—a fire more galling and insupportable, as it seemed to me, than any that ever spouted from muskets. "Mounsheer, the muss is the other way!" "Hello, lobsters! we are Union men; we ain't Rebels, What are you running at *us* for?" "The 62d is good shelter; fall in behind!" Not a wrathful reply was made. The bursting of the Rebel shells over head, the screaming of their solid long shot, and the cutting off of the tree tops made the place and the time totally unsuited for repartee or discussion. The 62d opened its laughing ranks, and the gory-colored, but unbloody passed through and passed on.

About 4 o'clock, Couch and Peck came from the left, and passed through the line of fire and went at right angles over to the railroad, to repel a movement in a similar direction made by the Rebels away beyond the scene of Casey's disappearance. The conflict they sustained in the woods was bloody and unequal. Peck's horse was shot through the neck, shot again in the flank, and soon had both his hind legs cut off by a cannon ball. Re-enforcements were called for, and Heintzleman intercepted a regiment moving to the front, and ordered it over to the railroad. He subsequently ordered Birney's Brigade to march right up the track and save the fight. The brigade did not get into action, and Birney is under arrest. M'Clellan, before this, at his head-quarters, twelve miles off, roused by the cannonade and by the telegraph, got out of his sick bed and put a portion of Sumner's Corps into motion up the railroad. Kearney, too, had come up the Williamsburg road, and Jamieson had gone eagerly forward into the hell of shell and shot and smoke, as did Berry at the head of his Michigan men. A ball tore off his hat, and his manly fight was fought bareheaded. The line of battle at this time was nearly a mile wide, and almost wholly in the woods. The enemy, in overwhelming numbers, had forced us back at least a mile, and were piling up troops on our right toward the railroad. The firing at this point at about 5 o'clock was a marvel to me. It is claimed that that at Williamsburg was heavier twice or thrice during the day, but that is not my judgment. I can compare this to nothing but the roar of Niagara. It had no spaces—no cracks. It was solid, continuous, deafening. Over it the incessant bursting of shells and screaming of solid conical shot ribbed the racket with great seams of noise, which compelled men touching each other in opposite saddles to shout when they talked. The straggling set in briskly from before this fire. Superhuman efforts headed by Heintzleman, and aided by his Surgeon, Milhau, and Colonel Adams, and others, stopped a full regiment for awhile, and rallied them around their colors, but could not long hold them against the storm of whistling bullets and case-shot. The crowd rolled off the field, carrying away some who meant to stay. To my dying day I shall have in my ears the wailing shriek of a private of the 1st Long Island, shot dead beside my horse with a percussion musket ball, whose explosion within its wound I distinctly heard and which must have overwhelmed him morally more than it did physically. Not running, nor terrified; only unwilling to stay; this crowd straggled partly in the road, mostly in the woods, back, back, to the line of the rifle pits Couch had made a week ago. On the way Hooker's Brigade was met, and met with the hurrahs of applause due to brave men.

The Second Day--Good News!

Savage Station, June 1st.

While waiting to make up from the Surgeons memoranda a list of the killed and wounded in the battle of the Seven Pines, I listen to the furious musketry which this morning renews the fight upon the ground where the combatants separated last night. It is about a mile off only, and the smoke rising through the dark pines and oaks marks accurately the alter on which Slavery and rebellion are making choicest sacrifice to the demon of war. Of the thundering, roaring volleys, like that which I described yesterday, there have been, but two. And well there may have been, for the men who long face such fire are made of cast-steel. They necessarily must be "heroes of a hundred fights."

Eight o'clock.—GOOD NEWS! Richardson has taken the scoundrels in flank, while Heintzleman and Hooker are said to have dashed at them in front The statement goes electrically from group of wounded to group of wounded, all through the grounds of this country-seat, that the Rebels run like sheep The fire recedes, and its diminished volume and distintness denote a flight on their part and a pursuit on ours. What a retributive termination of the battle begun with odds against us yesterday, would be the march of Heintzleman into Richmond this afternoon, fighting as he went, and whipping as he fought! God grant us the consummation!

P. S—Joseph Roberts, Company, K 5th Michigan, had a small pistol in his left side pants pocket. A Minnie ball passed through his pantaloons, and molded itself around the lock of the pistol, where it remains Mr. Roberts lost a finger by the next shot. Col. Cochrane is safe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Successful Plan of Courtship.

At a wedding recently celebrated, were present some twenty-five young persons, all of them in a condition which, for various reasons they generally concurred in regarding as undesirable—the "uninga-ged." One of the gentlemen of the party suspected the prevalence among them of feelings that might easily be exchanged for others more fixed and agreeable. He accordingly proposed the choosing of a President, a person worthy of all confidence, whose duty it should be to receive from each individual a folded paper inscribed with a name of the person of the other sex to whom the first would be williug to marry. The president, in addition to the restraint of his own sense of honor, was to be put under a solemn pledge of secrecy. All refusing to accede to the proposition were for a time to leave the room. Those whose choice was reciprocal—that is whose papers contained the same two names—were to be privately informed; while the selection of the others were to remain undisclosed. The result was that the trial was made; all shared in the experiment, and eleven couple were found to have made themselves happy—and several unions were afterwards consummated.—*Exchange.*

GOOD USE FOR CHAFF.—Nearly all the expense and trouble of grubbing stumps may be avoided by a very simple contrivance. Round each stump a trench should be dug, six or eight inches wide, and eight or ten inches deep. This is filled with wheat chaff, into which a firestick is inserted. Nothing else is necessary. The chaff smoulders away, burning out the entire stump to the depth of the trench, quite beyond the reach of the plow, and leaving any quantity by covering the logs with chaff, and inserting a firecoal. Excellent lime has also been made in the same manner. It is hardly necessary to mention that these operations must be performed during the heat of summer, when the wood or lime-stone is dry, and a calm day must be chosen, in order that the chaff will not be blowu away by the wind.

TO MAKE SUPERIOR VINEGAR AND PICKLES.—The following receipt was communicated by Thomas Armor to the Scientific *American*. Our readers who desire a good and whole some article would do well to preserve the directions here given:

"To one gallon of soft water add a pint of sugar or sorghum molasses, stir all well and then add nearly a gallon of fresh ripe tomatoes. Set the vessel aside, and in a few days you will have the sourest pickels you ever tasted. and the best vinegar.

TEST YOUR SEEDS.—It will often save much vexation loss and trouble in replanting, if the vitality of the seeds is tested before sowing. This can easily be done by placing a few seeds on an inverted piece of sod, and covering them with another piece of light sod, and keeping them moderately moist and warm for a short time. Count the seeds before you put them in, and you can thus ascertain what proportion will be likely to grow.—*Genessee Farmer.*

☞ An Irishman in a time of revival joined the church, but was found sinning grievously not long afterwards. "Did't you join the Methodists?" inquired a piously disposed person. "Faix and I did; I jined for six months, and behaved so well that they let me off with three.

☞ The Warren *Ledger* says, a brisk business is doing on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad East of that place. All the force that can be mustered is being employed by the contractors. We shall be surprised if the road is not completed as far as Ridgway by the first of September.

☞ It is said that the average number of battles a soldier goes through is about five. We know an old maid who has withstood fourteen engagements, and has powder enough left for as many more.

Every Traitor who utters a disloyal sentiment on the streets of Baltimore is at once knocked down by a loyal man. The same practice would have a beneficial effect in other localities north of Baltimore.

☞ When a lady asks if you admire her dress, she expects you to express your admiration of heuself.

☞ Surely that man may be envied who can eat pork chops for supper, and sleep without a grunt.

☞ Can a man who has been fined by the magistrate again, and again, be considered a re-fined man.

☞ Why is an infant like a diamond?—because it is a dear little thing.

☞ A man with a long head is not very apt to be headlong.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

People's State Convention.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathors, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legialative Representation of the State, at such times and in manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of July next, at 11 o'clock on said day. to nominate candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K McCLURE,
Ch'm People's State Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. SULLIVAN, }

To the People of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties.

No. 17.

Extract from the report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in relation to the passage of the act for commutation of the Tonnage duties:

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

D. D. De Witt, Esq., sworn.

Question by Chairman—Where do you reside?

Answer—In Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, within two miles of Tunkhannock borough.

Question.—Are you acqainted with Thos. Osterhout, the late member of the Legislature from that county?

Answer.—I am.

Question.—Have you, at any time since the adjournment of the Legislature of 1861, had any conversation with Mr. Osterhout, in reference to the passage of the bill to commute the tonnage duties, and if so, state the substance of such conversation?

Answer.—I have had, some time in June, 1861, he told me that he had got paid for his vote on that bill, and had made enough out of it to pay his debts.—He told me his reasons; that I ought not to blame him; that he was in debt; that the bill would have passed whether he voted for it or not; that I should not blame him for voting for the bill; he got paid for it; he was told by a man that did, or ought to know, that there was not a person who voted for it, but what was paid, not even one of the Philadelphia members, and that I should not blame him, for had he not voted for it and been paid for it he would have been "stove" up.

Question.—Did he fix any amount of money that he received, or the amount of debts he had paid?

Answer.—All he said was, that he got more than Mr. Landon got.

Question.—Is Mr. Landon your Senator—representing your district?

Answer.—He is, and was last year.

Question.—Did this conversation arise from Mr. Osterhout asking your support and influence for his re-nomination?

Answer.—It did; he was soliciting my support, and I made that my objection for not supporting him.

Question.—Do you know anything else material to this investigation?

Answer.—I do not.

Question by Mr. Strang.—Did he name the person who said that all who voted for the bill were paid?

Answer.—He did not..

Question by Mr. Crane.—Did he name who paid him?

Answer.—He did not.

Question.—Did you hear him say, or admit at any other time, that he had received any pay for his vote on that bill; and if so, how often?

Answer.—I heard him say so frequently, but cannot say how often; heard him say it frequently in public, when a number of others were by.

Question by Mr. Crane.—Will you name some of those who were present when he made this admission?

Answer.—Geo. B. Williams, Orlando Osterhout, Alvin Day, Perry S. Wilson.

Question.—At what place was this?

Answer.—It was on the day of our delegate election.

Question by Mr. Strang.—Did you know of Mr. Ostrehout having made any large payments about the time of his return home?

Answer.—I do not.

D. D. DE WITT.

TUESDAY, April 2, 1862.

J. Baker, sworn.

Question by chairman.—State where you reside?

Answer.—Factoryville, Wyoming Co.

Question.—State, are you acquainted with Thos. Osterhout, the late member of the Legislature from that county?

Answer.—I am.

Question.—Have you had any conversation with Mr. Osterhout since the adjournment of the Legislature of 1861, relative to his vote on the bill to commute the tonnage duties?

Answer.—I have.

Question.—State the substance of that conversation?

Answer.—The substance of it was that he had received money for voting for the bill, but did not say from whom, nor how much.

Question.—State whether he had said he had received enough to pay his debts?

Answer.—He said, I have got about money enough to pay my debts and expenses.

Question.—What, if anything, did Mr. Osterhout say to you in reference to any other member of the Legislature receiving any money for their supprt to that bill?

Answer.—He said Mr. Landon, member of the Senate, got seven thousand dollars.

Question by Mr. Crane.—Did Mr. Osterhout state how he knew Mr. Landon got seven thousand dollars?

Answer.—He did not. J. BAKER.

The Standard for Slavery.

"If slavery is abolished (and the party in power is determined to do so in spite of the Constitution) the North will be flooded with negroes and those who do not become inmates of our poor houses and jails, will take the bread from the laboring white man and his children, by working for whatsoever terms may be offered them."

This delectable stuff is from last week's *Standard*. We do not believe it possible, that in the whole of this county, there are half a dozen voters ignorant enough, or prejudiced enough to believe such silly slang, unless there be a district in which the free school has never had an existence.

The editor of the *Standard* does not believe it himself; his object in publishing such stuff is to irritate and alarm a certain portion of his readers, and to excite prejudice against the Republican party. We think he overshot the mark, because no man capable of reading, can help seeing its utter falsity.

Did any man ever know of, or hear of a negro leaving the South unless compelled to do so by State Laws, or because he desired to obtain his freedom? Never. Let us state a very few facts: Two or three years ago, the Legislature of the slave State of Arkansas passed a most iniquitous law, forcing every free negro to leave the State within a certain time, or be sold into perpetual slavery.

Here it required a most cruel Law, with the most horrible and severe penalties, to get a single free negro to leave his home, although that home was in a slave State. Yet probably ninety-nine out of a hundred of the negro slaves in Arkansas would have run off into a free State at the first opportunity, because in no other way could they secure freedom, but if the slaves in that State had been emancipated, set free at home, it would have required a law as stringent and cruel as the one named, to get a single one of them over the border.

The Legislature of Tennessee, another slave State, at one time contemplated passing a law to drive out her free negroes, and so did the Legislature of the State of Maryland, but the people decided against it in both, for the simple reason that they could not get along without this class of the population.

But here stands the fact so plain that it does not admit of denial, that while every day almost, negro slaves were fleeing North from the State of Maryland, not a single one of her eighty-five thousand free negroes dreamed of leaving his home. So that instead of emancipation causing the negroes to come North, it is the only means of preventing them from coming.

Let there be freedom for the black man in the South, and the probability is that the negroes now in the North would remove there, because the climate is suited to his constitution.

The Wires Broken.

There is no doubt but that Mr. Hall and his miserable Clique in town, have the wires all beautifully laid so as to control the County Convention on Tuesday next, but unfortunately, in many places, during the recent storm of public opinion, as aroused by the *Whig*, trees and other rubbish such as the Tonnage tax, Herbert's and other damage bills, which Hall had passed by the Legislature for a full consideration, have broken off many of the wires, and lay so heavily over others, that they cannot be got to work right. Such always has been and always will be the end of things conceived in iniquity and brought forth in sin.

The Standard and its Friends.

"When you hear a fellow question the loyalty of the Democratic Party, tell him Dix, Holt, Andrew Johnson, D S. Dickinson, Com. Foote, Gens. McClellan, Halleck, Grant, Buell, Butler, Wool, Shields, and three-fourths of our army officers belong to that Party."—*Standard.*

Exactly, and also tell him that Jeff Davis, Breckinridge, Beauregard, Floyd, Cobb, Toombs, Wigfall, Yancey, and, in fact, not three-fourths, but all the officers in the rebel army, with nine-tenths of the privates, belong to the Breckinridge Democracy, and are carrying out the principles of that party to its logical results.

Perhaps the Republican party has'nt a great many officers in the Union army, but we think it has a goodly share of privates there.

The Expenses.

Hugh A. Caldwell, Esq., and Mr. Hall, went out electioneering this week. Mr. Caldwell stated some time ago in the *Register*, that when electioneering he only got 87½ cents per day from the county, whilst his expenses were actually $1. Thus it will be seen that he is actually at a dead loss of 12½ cents per day in securing an office for the third term of three years. As the *Democratic Standard* gets the patronage of these offices, we suggest that Hughey compels the editor to pay a *fip* of these expenses. It is little enough.

☞ The Homestead Bill, which has received the signature of the President, provides that,

All the lands owned by the Government are open to settlement under it in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to each person. Any person who is a citizen of the United States, or has declared intention to become such, who is 21 years old, or the head of a family, or has served in the military or naval service of the country during this rebellion, can make the entry on payment of ten dollars, and the fees of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office. That is all the settler has to pay at any time. The act takes effect the 1st of January next, and requires a residence and cultivation of five years to perfect the title. Any person can enter, under this act, land on which he has a pre-emption claim.

For the Blair County Whig.

"A New Dodge Exposed."

With a slight addition, this is the caption of an article in the last *Standard*, exposing the "dodge" the Republicans are attempting to play off on the people of Blair county. It is based upon the following, a part of the recent call of the Chairman of the County Committee for a Convention to meet on the 17th inst.:

"PEOPLE'S UNION COUNTY CONVENTION OF BLAIR COUNTY.—The people of Blair county in favor of sustaining the present National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union and to crush out this unholy rebellion by every power of the Government, are requested, &c."

The remaining portion names the time and place of meeting of the Convention, and the time and place of its election of delegates. The *Standard* puts on his wisest look, and cries out to the people, "Beware, there's a hook under that fly," for sure enough, he's a disciple of Isaak Walton, and of course uses figurative language. He is surprised that the Republicans would have the audacity to even *think* of inviting all loyal citizens to participate in its election of good and valuable men to office. The invitation is only extended to *loyal* men, and as for disloyal men, why we don't want them. In addressing such, the Chairman just meant whom he said, and if those who love the rebels better than they do those who cherish the old flag and the old Union, don't like that invitation, they can turn their backs upon it. It comes with bad grace from the *Standard* to talk of party "cheating," a paper that has lent its type and brains to all manner of political roguery, ever since it existed. "Swindle and gull!" What a figger of speech! "Gull!" He was evidently thinking of fish and water.—"Gull! May be he is a bird. No matter, the *Standard* is fond of bold "figgers," such as eagles and half eagles.

That Chairman is eternally disgraced. The *Standard* has stuck a pin in his character, and it is clean gone. He is a "Republican," that Chairman is, and "the rankest kind of a Republican," and all the members of that Committee are Republicans. Oh, County Convention of 1861, why did you not put on that Committee some good, honest Democrats like the "*Standard* man" and many others that could be named? You are undone! You formed a County Committee, and left off the very men you ought to have put on! Didn't you know that the old Democratic Committee of last year would live another, if the frost didn't kill it? and that some patriots would not get on any committee if *you* didn't give them a hoist? Is it a greater political sin to deceive the people under a patriotic call, than to hypocritically draw them on with the name of an "independent candidate?" The *Standard* thinks that all the nominees of the coming Convention will be Republicans. We of our party all hope so, unless some fellow gets in in sheep's clothing. Another thing is equally certain, that all the independent candidates will be "Democrats." The cormorant of the *Standard* will have as hard a time as some of the Republicans in convincing the people that he don't refuse to do anything for money, or its equivalent. W. L. B.

The Passage of the Tax Bill.

On Friday the Senate passed the Tax Bill, by a vote of yeas 36, nays 1, Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky. A special dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

Mr Fessenden closed the debate in an hour's speech. He spoke of the bill as possessing great merits, although necessarily faulty in many respects, since time and experience are required to pertect any system of taxation.

He made an important statement of the financial condition and prospects of the couutry. He estimated the debt on the 1st of July, 1864, at $1,200,000,000, Mr. Simmons estimates it at less than $900,000 000, while our Senators set it at $1,500, 000,000, all basing their computations on supposition that an army of 500,000 men will be kept afoot. Mr. Simmons followed Mr. Fessenden with a few remarks critical of some of his positions.

The *Tribune*, editorially, says:

We roughly estimate that the Senate has stricken off about one third of the taxation imposed by the House bill, and that this will yield about 100,000,000, per annum, or with the Tariff 150,000,000. This will surely be sufficient for the public needs. A good many pretty items, which were calculated to produce more annoyance than revenue, were stricken out entirely. Some imposts are reduced one half. The only new item of much account is Cotton, which is taxed a half a cent per pound. Should the country hereafter grow Two and a Half Millions of bales of four hundred pounds each, this tax will yield Five Millions of Dollars. Among the articles which the Senate refused to tax are watches, plate, and dogs. The main reason for this is the large expense of collecting the poke-nose scrutiny involved in levying such taxes. Slaves the Senate, like the House, ultimately refused to tax—we think wisely. On the whole, the Senate has improved the House bill in other respects than that of making its exactions far less onerous.

Should the House concur thoroughly, the bill will probably be a law within three days. Should a conference be required, it will involve delay; but we hope to chronicle the final passage of the bill within a week.

From the DANVILLE DEMOCRAT.

Good Iron Made from Cinder.

IMPORTANT TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

For many years passed, numerous attempts have been made to utilize the cinders which are accumulating at the iron furnaces and rolling mills, but without success, only lately by a few chemists in Styria, a province of Austria, a plan has been adopted, and which has given great satisfaction to the proprietors of the works.

Calcined lime is taken and slacked with as much water as will make a soft paste.—Into this pasty mass, while yet hot, the cinders from the retreating and puddling furnaces, mixed with small coal and crushed to the size of peas are stired in the following proportion;

66 parts. by weight, of cinders from the heating furnaees are mixed with
12 parts of coal dust and
22 " of lime, slacked and prepared in the manner above mentioned.

When the whole mass has become solid and dry it is crushed into pieces of the size of a fist and smelted in a cupola about 17 feet high. In a small furnace of the this size. not costing more than about $2, 500, they have managed to produce, in one year, some 700 tons of good pig iron, actually costing less than the iron made from the ore. This iron analysed as follows—

	White Iron	Grey Iron
Iron	96 88	94 50
Carbon	2 40	2 50
Silicium	50	2 46
Phosphor	0 22	0 11
Sulphur	Trace	0 06
Maganese	Trace	Trace
	100	99 63

This item is of great value and deserves due notice in iron districts. For instance at Danville lay thousands of tuns of good cinder, containing from 30 to 60 per cent of iron; they might easily be worked up in a similiar manner and would, by proper treatment, make a sufficiently good iron for many purposes. The present use of some of these cinders as being put back into the blast furnace would thereby be dispensed with and the iron saved from being again contaminated by the very impurities which had been taken from it with so much trouble. A. L. FLEURY.

THREE MEN SWEPT OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—Yesterday morning the people of Niagara Falls were startled by the report that three men were swept over the falls in a row boat. The occurrence is said to have taken place about 6 o'clock, A. M., and was first discovered by a porter at the Cataract House, who saw the boat containing the three men in the middle of the river, and saw the final plunge from the brink of the awful chasm. We learn from a gentleman who visited the Canada side of the river yesterday, that the fatal catastrophy was also witnessed from near the Clifton House. The men were seen putting out from the Canada side, near Chippewa, with the evident intent of landing near the south end of Goat Island. After getting out a short distance, the current was found too strong for them, the high wind up the lake was still forcing more than a usual quantity of water through the river, and although they made every exertion to stem the rushing tide, yet their efforts was unavailing. They were seen, after battling for a time desperately against the current, to draw their oars from the water, and sit motionless in the boat, resigned to their fate. In this condition they were swept over the falls. The names of the unfortunate men were not obtained. —*Rochester American.*

Important from the Mississippi

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY.

TERRIFIC ENGAGEMENT WITH THE REBEL FLEET.

CAPTURE OF SEVEN REBEL VESSELS.

OUR FORCES IN FULL POSSESSION OF THE CITY

THE MISSISSIPPI OPEN FROM St. LOUIS TO NEW ORLEANS.

NEW MADRID, June 7

The steamer Platte Valley has just arrived from Memphis. She reports that all is quiet there; the city surrendered to the U. S. Flotilla without resistance.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CAIRO; June 7.

The operator at New Madrid telegraphs that the steamer Platte Valley had passed there direct from Memphis, *en route* for Cairo. Our forces are in indisputable possession of the city of Memphis.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Advices have been received from commander Davis, at Memphis, announcing a battle between his fleet, aided by Col. Ellott's ram flotilla, and the rebel fleet of gunboats and rams.

The engagement commenced at 5,30 on the morning of the 6th inst., and ended at seven in the morning.

The fight resulted in the capture or sinking seven of the rebel fleet,

One escaped by superior speed,

Col. Ellet, who is seriously but not dangerously wounded, is highly complimented for gallantry and skill.

Memphis surrendered immediately after the engagement and was placed under military authority.

From Gen. McClellan's Army

Gen. Joe Johnston Said to be Mortally Wounded.

GEN. SMITH IN COMMAND OF THE REBELS.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY June 6, 1862

Two deserters who came in this morning, state that Gen. Johnston was seriously, if not mortally, wounded through the groin by a minnie ball during the late battle. Gen. G. W. Smith it now in command of the rebel troops. Other information goes to corroberate the fact.

These deserters state that the rebel loss is estimated at ten thousand killed, wounded and missing.

No material change has taken place in the position of the enemy.

A contraband has arrived who left Richmond on Tuesday evening. He represents things there as in a terrible state of confusion and uncertainty.

No troops are in the city, except those doing guard duty and tending to the sick and wounded, all being compelled to remain outside.

There were no signs of evacuation, but on the contrary, everything goes to show a determined resistance on the part of the rebels.

The contrabands state that during the fight of Sunday the house tops, and all elevated positions, were covered with people to witness the battle, every one expected to see our troops driven into the Chickahominy, but when they saw the confederates running towards the city, the greatest consternation prevailed. Many of the inhabitants have crossed the James river, expecting to be occupied by our troops soon.

It is rumored that Gen. Magruder is going to resign, having become disgusted with the rebel military administration.

We are informed that there are no troops between the army of the Rappahannock and the army of the Potomac, under command of Gen. M'Clellan.

Everything has been quiet to day.

A flag of truce came in to day from Gen Huger, asking for the bodies of Gen. Pettigrew and Colonels Davis, Lightfoot, Long, and Briton, who were supposed to have been killed in the late battle.

Col. Davis was the only one killed. Col. Lightfoot and Long are prisoners, and Col. Britton was wounded, as was also Gen. Pettigrew Col. Davis' body will be returned.

Important From Texas.

Gen. Sam. Houston to take the Field for the Union Cause.

A private dispatch received here says:

The report we learn through a private channel in which we confide that the unionists of Texas will soon be heard from. We understand that their arrangements for restoring their State to the Union have been quietly matured, and that they have ere this thrown the old flag to the breeze under the lead of Gen. Sam Houston. Though we wish the Kansas expedition southward planned and organized last winter, had been prosecuted, we cherish strong hopes that the rebels of Texas will soon turn up missing, and that Old Sam and Uncle Sam will have possession of the State. We await tidings with lively interest.

☞ Did you ever know a speaker to promise "only a few words," and not utter a great many?

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburg Gazette.

OFFICIAL LIST OF OUR KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, 980; WOUNDED, 3,627; MISSING, 1,222--TOTAL, 5,739.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Fortress Monroe, says the people will be delighted to hear that Col. Corcoran and his brave fellow prisoners will be released immediately by the rebel government, and that a fair exchange will be made for the privateersmen. The latter will be taken to City Point to-day under a flag of truce.

Jeff. Davis was in the battle at Fair Oaks, and he has since issued a brief flaming address to the rebel troops. He claims a victory and concludes by saying; "Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in his holy keeping."

A commission consisting of the leading physicians of Pittsburg viz: Drs. Dickson, Coffey, McCandless and Hamilton, arrived in Washington on Saturday, and having been furnished by the Surgeon General with all the necessary facilities, left, on Sunday, for the battle field near Richmond.

The official of the killed, wounded and missing, in the battle of Fair Oaks, is as follows; killed. 890; wounded, 3627; and missing 1222; total 5739. The names of each will be furnished as soon as the data can be recieved.

Beauregard declared at Columbus, Miss., that there would be no more regular fighting but that guerrilla warfare would be waged.

Large quantities of cotton is concealed in the vicinity of Memphis, and will soon find a market.

Lord Lyons will leave for England in the Persia, to be absent three months. This visit is regarded as significant.

The New York *Tribune* says that there is no doubt that the President has, in an official letter to Stanley, disapproved of closing the schools at Newbern.

The President holds that the Fugitive Slave Law is to be executed through the courts alone, and not by Military Governors any more than by other military officers. D.

Col. Ashby Killed!

SECOND DIPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following was received at the War Department this morning.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN FIELD, Harrisonburg, June7—9 P. M.

HON. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

The attack upon the enemy's rear of yesterday precipitated his retreat.

Their loss in killed and wounded was very severe, and many of both were left on the field. Their retreat is by an almost impassable road along which many wagons were left in the woods and wagon loads of blankets, clothing, and other equipments are piled up in all directions.

During the evening, many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of Gen. Stahl's brigade.

Gen. Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibits admirable skill and audacity, was among the killed.

Gen. Milroy made a reconnoissance today about seven miles on the Port Republic road, and found a portion of the enemy's force encamped in a timber.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

From in Front of Richmond

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1862.

One of the New York members of the House returned to.day from the battle field in front of Richmond He fully confirms reports of the loss with which we met in that battle. The killed, wounded, and missing will go considerably over three thousand There is ample evidence that the rebels suffered far worse than we did, while among the most cheering facts is the one that the great loss has in nowise affected the remainder of our army. Those who were not in the fight are as fresh and strong and as ready for the contest for Richmond as ever. It is generaly supposed, when an army has a great battle and looses a large number of men, that it becomes a little diorganized; but the generals of the army of the Potomac are enthusiastic in their troops. There is not the least doubt but that we will have Richmond in a few days!

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Despatches have been received at the War Department from Gen. Mitchell, dated at Huntsville, Ala., June 6th, stating that an expedition from his army, under command of Gen. Negley, had drawn the enemy, commanded by General Adams, from Winchester through Jasper back to Chattanooga, and utterly defeated and routed them at that point.

Baggage, wagons; ammunition and supplies have fallen into our hands, and still more important results may be expected to follow this movement.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8

News from Gen. Shield's division states that a scoutiug party crossed the river at Columbian bridge, and went to New Market, and found that Jackson had retreated through there three days ago.

His army had been reduced to about five thousand men, the remainder having scattered through the mountains to save themselves.

Fremont's army had followed them all the way, capturing wagons, prisoners and supplies.

☞ Lig[illegible] of nature.

New Railroad Schedule.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—

At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Fast Mail East and Express Train West.

At 10.15 A M, runs to Huntingdon, arriving there at 1.20 P. M.

At 6.15 P M, connecting with Mail Train West

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—

At 8.10 A M, on departure of Fast Mail East and Express Train West.

At 3.15 P M, comes from Huntingdon, leaving there at 1.20 P. M.

" 7.00 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

People's Union County Convention of Blair County.

The People of Blair County in favor of sustaining the present National and State administrations in their patriotic efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union and to crush out this unholy rebellion, by every power of the government, are requested to select two delegates from each ward, Borough or township, in the county, to meet in County Convention at Hollidaysburg on TUESDAY 17TH DAY OF JUNE 1862 at 10 O'clock A. M. of said day, to nominate candidates for county offices, appoint Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, as well as select delegates to the Harrisburg Convention and take such other steps as may be deemed advisable for the honor and welfare of our County.

The delegate meetings to be held the Saturday previous in the Boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 O'clock P. M and in the township's between the hours of 5 and 7 Oclock P. M. CRAWFORD IRWIN, Chairman.

☞ The Delegate Elections will be held this (Saturday) evening.

☞ Thaddeus Banks, Esq., will please accept our thanks for a public document.

☞ Sergeant James Moorehouse, of this place, is authorized to enlist men for Capt. James Murray, of Ebensburg, to be attached to the 115th Reg't., P. V.

☞ Capt. R. L. Horrell, of the gallant 84th, was in town on Monday last. Gen. Shield's Division, including the 84th Regiment, is now at Columbian Bridge, 60 miles South of Winchester.

McCOY & Co.—The public are noticing the New Goods of McCoy & Co. We are glad to acknowledge it. Their enterprise and good business qualifications must ensure them success.

☞ A public meeting was held at Potter's Mills, Centre county, with a view to raising money to build a railroad from Lewistown to Milroy, in Mifflin county. We cannot see why they should not succeed.

THE TONNAGE TAX REPORT.—We have received the official report of the Committee of the Legislature, appointed in relation to the passage of the act for the commutation of the Tonnage Duties, and commence its publication this week. It will take us some time to publish it all Our readers are requested to preserve each paper, so that they may receive a full copy. It is a rich document.

IN GOOD TIME.—On Monday last, as Dr. Harry Eaton and Mr. Shoenthal were passing the house in which Wm. Forbes, Esq., resides at Maria Forges, they discovered the roof on fire. They immediately stopped, took off their coats, and went to work, and with the assistance of others who assembled on the alarm being given, put out the fire, with only a damage of about fifty dollars. Mr. F. was not at home.

VULCANITE TEETH.—We happened to find Dr. KIMMELL just placing in the mouth, on Saturday last, a full set of VULCANITE TEETH. We asked him to explain the article to us, after which we were satisfied that they are preferable to gold or silver plate, whilst they are much cheaper. As we still prefer the original article, as in our mouth, we declined purchasing, but to others who might differ with us in this respect, we say call and see the Doctor's new article just being introduced here.

☞ Read the letter from H. H. Snyder, Esq., our townsman, now with the army on the Potomac, written to his parents in this place, from whom we have obtained permission to publish it.

Read the thrilling account of the Battle of Fair Oaks, on the same page.

If you read the debate in Congress, in our paper to-day, you can see how the Democrats, Re[illegible]d Union men stand on th[illegible]

Blair County vs. Mifflin County.

We heartily concur with the *Standard* in the following sentiment. We have long wished that our County Commissioners would not only aspire to equal Centre county, but to extend their ambition to "LITTLE MIFFLIN." What stranger is not struck with the grandeur of the ring of the County Clock, on visiting Lewistown? He thinks it a city, a place of intelligence, respectability and wealth, surrounded by rich and well cultivated lands and liberal farmers. Are we not equal to her? Who dare say we are not?

"The people would also greatly desire to see a clock placed in the cupola, for it would be a great accommodation to all citizens of the county visiting the county seat. A thousand dollars, we have no doubt, would make all these improvements; and, from their lasting character, no one could deny its judicious expenditure.—Were our Commissioners to visit, for instance, the Court House in Bellefonte, they would come back heartily ashamed of their own. In every one of the above particulars, and in many others, the Centre county court house is ten times better than our own, and yet we may say they are in the back woods, for they are at present almost a day's ride from a railroad. Any one visiting their town and their public buildings, is at once inspired with respect for the people and the county. And so it would be with us. Will our Commissioners do these things for our county? It would add greatly to their already well-earned reputation for energy, enterprise and improvement."

The Fall of Another Citizen.

CHARLES LIGHTNER, of Gaysport, fell at the great battle before Richmond, on Sunday, the 8th instant, by the side of Lieut. Royer, a brave and gallant soldier. He died instantly, without a moan. He was attached to the 53d Regiment, P. V., of Gen. Sumner's Division.

He enlisted in August last. He was born in the town of Woodberry, on the 21st day of April, 1838, and resided at Springfield Furnace sixteen years; from thence the family moved to this place, and he was engaged as keeper at the Furnace of Watson, Denniston & Co., ever since it was built. His father died about three months ago. His brother Daniel survives him in the same company in the army.—He leaves an aged mother and two single sisters, whose main support he was. He was a study, moral young man, beloved by all his acquaintances.

His bereaved mother desires his body brought to this place for interment. What kind gentleman will volunteer to have this done?

The Harrisburg Telegraph.

We stated last week that the Harrisburg Telegraph did *not* reply to our article in the Whig of the 31st ult. The Telegraph now intimates that it did reply. We confess that we watched closely for a reply, and failed to observe it, but it is *possible* that we may have overlooked it. If so will the Telegraph please send us the copy of his paper containing the reply, We ask this as a favor. If this cannot be done please give us the date of the paper containing it.

ANOTHER WARNING.—On Friday last, the sudden death of Miss H. E. SEARS, a female physician, startled our community. In the morning, she had been out, and received a letter from her brother, at Port Royal, at the post office. A short time after her return, she was discovered setting on the floor of her room, by Major Wingate, the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel. He, believing her to be unwell, called for help, but alas! it was too late, the vital spark had fled.

A Coroner's jury was summoned, which, we believe, rendered a verdict that she died of apoplexy.

On Saturday afternoon her remains were interred in the Lutheran Cemetery. But yesterday she came—now she is gone. May many profit by this lesson.

THE SHOW HUMBUG.—We understand that this annual swindle is coming around again this year. We had hoped that the age of humbugs had somewhat abated. The show will no doubt receive its usual customers of boys, darkies and fools. They ought to be drummed out of every respectable community. For $10 our *city* authorities license the spread of vice and bad liquor in our town.

It calls for *animals*, &c.

☞ The freshet last week was nothing beyond a common flood at this place. In Greenfield township, we learn that the streams were higher than ever before.—Bridges and fences were swept away, and great damage done throughout the neighborhood.

In the eastern part of the State it committed great damage. In Lancaster, Northampton and Lehigh counties the loss was very severe.

DIED, at Crestline Ohio, on the 6th inst FREDERICK HILEMAN, aged 74 yrs. 4 mos. and 6 days.

Mr. Hileman was an old and much respected citizen of Frankstown Township, in this county. Being the father of a large family, several of whom reside in the West, he felt it his duty to pay them one more visit before he should be called hence. He left home in company with two daughters, and had proceeded as far as Ft. Wayne, when he was taken so ill that he could not proceed any farrher. His friends, hearing of his illness, immediately proceeded to that place, and had what proved to be their last interview with their beloved parent. After remaining at Fort Wayne until he felt somewhat better, and felling that the object of his visit was accomplished, he started to return home, and had proceeded as far as Crestline, when he became so much exhausted, he was unable to proceed any further.

Rev. Mr. Kirtland writes that "he suffered much for nearly a week, and on Friday he died 'strong in Faith giving glory to God." His remains were brought home, and on last Sabbath were followed to the grave by a large number of his relatives and neighbors.

Mr. Hileman was a devoted member of the Ev. Lutheran Church for many years, and showed by a well ordered walk and conversation, that he was a genuine christian.—*Reg.*

WRECKS OF HUMANITY.—*Why should they Sink*—The excitement of "the chase' has always been supposed to have a health ful tendency; but there is a kind of chase which breaks down the constitution, debilitates the frame, and shortens life. We mean the headlong, unintermitting hunt after "the almighty dollar," which is the great business characteristic of the present day. It begets other evils (unnecessary to name) which precipitate the fate of thousands. There is, however a possibility of recovery from the prostration produced by these causes, long after their victim has ceased to hope for it. If we are rightly informed, the most astonishing cures of what is called general weakness and debility, which have ever been known in this country have been effected through the agency of Doctor HOLLOWAY'S inestimable remedies. Mere skeletons of men, out of whom the very principle of vitality seemed to have been drained, have been restored to health and vigor by the operation of the Pills; and of the Ointment, in cases of paralysis! rheumatish, &c., we hear an equally favorable account. If men will break down their energies by over exertion—if in their anxiety to "go ahead," they will over ride the most precious of God's blessings, health it is well they should know how to repair the mischief, when they come at last to realize the fact of their premature decay. The wrecks of humanity, who without any particular disease, appear to be sinking from mere exhaustion, would find without doubt, immediate relief from Doctor Holloway's remedies.—*Phil. Trib.*

☞ The landlord of a hotel at Brighton entered in an angry mood the sleeping apartment of a boarder, and said: "Now, sir I want you to pay your bill and you must. I've asked you often enough: and I tell you now, that you don't leave my house till you pay it!" "Good!" said the lodger, "just put that in writing; make a regular agreement of it; I'll stay with you as long as I live!"

☞ A sailor of great dimensions who was in one of the boats at the sioge of Fort Donelson, kept down his head when the shot were flying thick over the boat.

"For shame, hold up your head," thunderered an officer in the stern." "I will, sir when there is room for it," was the sharp reply.

☞ A Young man who applied at recruiting station for enlistment, was asked " If he could sleep on the point of the bayonet;" when he promptly replied by saying: " he could try it, as he had often slept on a pint of whiskey and the kind they used where he came from would kill farther than any shooting-iron he ever saw."

☞ A distuinguished divine an a certain occasion, while preaching with his usual eloquence and power, said:—"Brethren, I sometimes illustrate my subject in this manner:" and putting his hankerchief to his nose blew a blast loud enough to wake the seven sleepers. That was not the intended illustration, but some of his hearers thought it was.

"Deacon," said a minister, after a heavy sermon, "I am very tired." "Indeed," replied the deacon, "then you'll know how to pity us."

☞ An honest Hibernian, upon reading his physician's bill, replied that he has no objections to pay him for his medicine, but his visits he would return.

☞ If the man who has got to the top of the hill by honesty is ashamed to turn about and look at the lowly road he has traveled, he deserved to be taken by the neck and hurried to the bottom again.

NEW YORK, June 6.

A special dispatch dated Front Royal, June 9, says: Capt. Sanderson, chief commissary, has taken possession of all the flour mills in the valley, together with the grain and flour on hand. Safeguards have been granted by the commanding general to all the families who request them, with out respect to their loyalty or disloyalty; and any soldier who violates them, will do so under the penalty of being immediately shot. The weather is still unsettled, and the roads almost impassable. Both branches of the Shenandoah are still rising.

☞ Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease, occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box. 224

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Loyd & Henry, produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, June 13, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,25@5,37
Extra " "	5,00@5,12
Superfine,	4,75@4,87
White wheat per bushel,	$1,16
Red " "	1,10
Rye per bushel,	50
Corn per bushel,	50
Oats per bushel,	30
Barley per bushel,	50
Potatoes per bushel,	50@55
Butter per pound,	10
Eggs per dozen,	8
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	12,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1862.

FLOUR--Extra,	5,50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27
White,	1,45
Corn,	55
Whisky,	23½@24

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 12.

Flour—State,	$3,75@4,90
Ohio,	5,20@5,40
Southern,	5,70@5.75
Corn,	57 @ 58

MARRIED.

In this place, on the 8th inst., Mr. THOMAS CASE to Miss SARAH SHERRY, all of Gaysport.

Stephen Girard's Guide.

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the greatest medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth, and have made it an invariable rule, too to advertise in dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."—STEPHEN GIRARD.

BLANK JUDGMENT NOTES for sale at this office.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseares of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-34

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

S. ROYER HAMILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House. in the room recently occupied by Jos. Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—tf.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.

June 7-3m.

A LOT of sawed Hemlock Railing, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

BALLOON VIEW OF

JERUSALEM,

Covering a surface of

FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

Elegantly Lithographed

AND COLORED.

Particularly adapted to the

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, the

LECTURE-ROOM, the

STUDY, or the

LIBRARY.

ALSO,

Professor Hart's

NEW BOOK,

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

Published and for sale by

J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,

148 South 4th st., Philada., Pa.

A CHOICE COLLECTION

of the best and most interesting books for Sabbath-schools and Families that has ever been published.

We are prepared to furnish at publishers' prices any of the books of the different Societies of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and to make up *Select Libraries* of the *very best* after a careful examination of a large number from which our selections are made; thus enabling those at a distance to get good books at much less trouble and expense than if they were to send to the different cities to make their purchases.

We shall be very glad to supply Superintendents, Teachers, and all friends who are interested in the Sunday-school cause, with a new Descriptive Catalogue of some of the latest and best books published. The Catalogue will be sent free on application.

Address,

J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,

Publishers and Booksellers,

1—33—49] 148 South 4th st., Phila., Pa.

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples. Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address, (with return postage,)

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist,
May 24-2m] 831 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,

May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
May 24-2m. New York.

A Small Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale the place on which he resides, on Dry Run, in Juniata township, Blair county, containing 13 acres, with a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame stable, and a log spring house thereon. It is all under good fence, and all cleared except four acres. The grain in the ground will be sold with the property. A good title will be given.

ALSO—All persons are hereby notified not to trust my wife Theresa, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN ENGLE.

Juniata township, May 31-3tpd.

HIDES.

THE highest cash price paid for HIDES at our Tannery, by JOHN HAYS & SONS.
May 3, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace Newry, Blair county, Pa.

1500 FIRST-RATE JOINT SHINGLES for sale. They are in Altoona. They are worth $10 or $12 per M. Inquire of the Editor.

$30. **Employment!** $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING, PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the POR TAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON, HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Louis Goldman

HAS just returned from the city with a large stock of

SPRING CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

All of which he is selling on Allegheny street, opposite the Hollidaysburg Post Office, very low for CASH, cheaper by far than any other Clothing Store in Blair county. Call and see.

Hollidaysburg, April 26.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

At our Warerooms and Manufactory, **No. 87 Bowery & 65 Chrystie St., New York.**

☞ Third Avenue Cars pass our Store.

WE still continue the Wholesale and Retail Furniture Business at the old stand, No. 87 Bowery, where, with our increased facilities for manufacturing, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade, not to be obtained elsewhere. Our warerooms, No. 87 Bowery, extending two hundred and forty-two feet through to Chrystie street, and six stories in height, form the most spacious as well as the best arranged in the city; and with the increased facilities we possess, are enabled to manufacture at lower rates than any other house in the trade. We would especially invite your attention to our stock, consisting in part, of

Rosewood, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, In Brocatelle, Delaine and Plush,

Mahogany, Black Walnut, and Imitation Furniture, of every description,

Enameled Chamber Furniture, in setts, from $20 to $100.

Sideboards and Extension Tables constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. Fine Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Bedsteads, new patterns; also, a large assortment of Mattresses, consisting of Patent, Spring, Curled Hair, Moss, Whalebone, and Excelsior.

We would also call your attention to our Cane, Wood and Flag Seat Chairs. We shall be able at all times to supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

WALKER'S PATENT SWING CRADLES.

We are the sole agents for this city of *Tucker's New Style Patent Syring Bed,* the best as well as the cheapest of any in use. Retail price, $2 each.

7,000

have just been ordered by government for hospital use. March 14 -3m

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business,* in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted to me, on the Estate of John M'Guire, late of Altoona, dec'd, All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will make them known without delay to

CATHARINE M'GUIRE,
Administratrix of Jno M'Guire, dec'd. Barrettstown, Huntingdon county, Penna.
May 31 1862, —7t

POETRY.

Our Country Home.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
And a seat by the farmer's wood fireside,
Where the fire burns bright,
On a frosty night:—
Where the jest, the song, and the laugh are free;
Oh! the farmer's home is the home for me.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide.
Where the earth comes out as a blushing bride;
When her buds and flowers,
In the bright spring hours,
Her bridal song ringing from fresh leaved trees,
And melody floats on the perfumed breeze.

In summer a seat in a shady nook,
And close by the side of a purling brook,
Where the violet grows,
Or the pale swamp rose,
Fainting, sick, 'neath the sun's scorching beam,
Dips her pale petals in the cooling stream.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
In the golden days of a farmer's pride,
When his barns are filled
From the fields he's tilled,
And he feels that his yearly task is done,
And, smiling at winter, he beckons him on.

Lullaby.

BY E. JEFFERSON CUTLER.

Now the twilight shadows flit,
Now the evening lamp is lit;
Sleep, baby, sleep!
Little head on mother's arm,
She will keep him safe from harm,
Keep him safe and fold him warm;
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Baby's father, far away,
Thinks of him at shut of day;
Sleep, baby, sleep!
He must guard the sleeping camp,
Heark'ning in the cold and damp,
For the foeman's stealthy tramp;
Sleep, bady, sleep!

He can hear the lullaby,
He can see the laughing eye;
Sleep, baby, sleep!
And he knows, though we are dumb,
How we long to have him come
Back to baby, mother, home;
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Now the eyes are closing up,
Let their little curtains drop;
Sleep, baby, sleep!
Softly on his father's bed,
Mother lays her baby's head,
There, until the night is fled,
Sleep, baby, sleep!

God, who dry'st the widow's tears,
God who calm'st the orphan's fears,
Guard baby's sleep!
Shield the father in the fray;
Keep us all by night and day;
Sleep, baby, sleep!

THE FARMER.

Farmers Business Letters.

The Editor of the Astabula *Sentinel* gives his farmer subscribers a good lesson on keping their papers in a comeatable shape, substantially as follows:

To any one who is familiar with the way in which many farmers and mechanics preserve their papers, it is a matter of astonishment that they can find anything, to say nothing of the paper they are looking for. We have had considerable collecting to do among farmers, and candidly think that not one in a hundred keep their papers on file.

We go into a farmer's house and present our bill for the last two or three years subscription. His first impression is that he does not owe near as much—it is impossible—he "paid last fair time," or when he "was into court." We are well aware it is not paid, for our pocket has had an "aching void" these many years. After explaining several times over, the exact state of the account, we request his last receipt. Now comes the tug of war. He takes out his pocket book—fat with papers of all kinds, which have accumulated for months. and begins the search. Each paper is folded up separately, into squares of about two inches. Tax receipts are always on hand; they are opened—shut up—put back, and in a moment opened again and again put back. Then comes a note which he has paid and put in his pocket book without erasing his signature and in case it is lost, some scamp can *sell it* and he can pay it over; next comes a note against his neighbor; then a doctor's bill, store account and perhaps fifty little dabs of paper, all more or less valuable. After a vain search of halt an hour, the wife is called in. She remembers the exact time when the last *Sentinel* receipt was brought home, and thinks it is in an old pocket book that is just as full as the one undergoing examination, or vest pocket, and another search commences. At last the receipt is found, and with it comes a road receipt that could not be found when wanted, and the road tax had to be paid over, which was a dead loss. This is a scene that is enacted hundreds of times. Sometimes all kinds of papers are rolled up one over the other until there is a roll as thick as your arm. When anything is wanted, all that has to be done is to unroll until you come to it, which can be done in half an hour, by which time the floor is covered with curls of paper like shavings on a carpenter's shop floor.

This confusion, loss of time and money, could all be saved with very little trouble, if attended to at the proper time. Suppose, now, a farmer comes to town to pay his taxes, paper account and store bill. He gets receipts for all. When he gets home having only three papers to file it is a small matter. Let him take his tax receipt fold it at once lengthwise, put the back of the fold to his right hand, when the paper is held in the left, this is the best way, because in looking over the papers there is but one edge to turn. Now endorse it thus:

TAX RECEIPT,

DEC, INSTAL. 1860,

$3,86,

Then comes the Newspaper receipt. This is an article that should be in every family. It is a regular happiness insurer. Fold in the same manner as tax receipt, and indorse:

SENTINEL

FOR 1861,

$1,50:

Then take your store receipt and fold it in a way that it will not be any wider than the others, and indorse:

SMITH & JONES,

BILL AND RECEIPT TO DEC. 31st. 1860.

$73.81.

Now take these receipts and pin or paste a strip of paper around them of about two inches in width and mark:

RECEIPTS
1860—61

If you have a peck of old papers on hand, take our advice and begin on them, get them all folded one way and indorsed. You can do it when it rains too hard to stand in the black-smith shop and talk, or sit in a country store and swing your legs. Put all your "Notes Paid" in one package, "Notes Due" in another—if you do not keep a note book, and valuable letters in another.

With very little care, you will find great advantage to follow our directions, and thank us for our lecture.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ———— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob *M* Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Ailison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3—1—28.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them suple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients n every disoruer are affixed to each box.
1—25

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANES, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.
OUR ARTILLERY IS
D. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY.

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH,
Purifying the Breath and Mouth AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Contents,

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)
Price ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.
☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.
☞ Full direction for use is on each article.

The following articles we can send seperately, by mail, viz.:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, postpaid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster (large size). for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY SEVEN CENTS.

Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's Mouth wash, tooth powder, and toothache drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical stores: If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, one dollar, which contains them.

Now,
ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectation with his mouth wash and tooth powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall fell obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth.—Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person haivng

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's toothache drops cure toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plaster, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the mouth wash, to be sen by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies.—*Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide as its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings,
New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 1—20.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862—1y.

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.
Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1—25

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

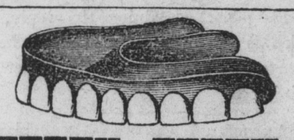
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
October 1, 1861-tf.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg. Nov. 15. 1861

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.
JNO. H. KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co Penna.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.
JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)
ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR,
AND
LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured."

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teflow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING,
120 Nassau St., New York.
Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.
Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

SIGEL SALOON
JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

"One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!"

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862.—tf

THE WHIG

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☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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